WE were informed by a gentleman on Satu lay last that a band of "Regulators" are in the abit of collecting at or near the Washington Depot, upon the arrival of the trains from Balmore, for the purpose of watching Baltim ans, whom they waylay, attack, and shamefully altreat, if not murder outright.

We understand, also, that there is a mo extensive organization of these Regulators i Washington than ever before—that a certain emocrat was waited upon a few days ago by party of them, who presented him with a copy of their constitution, containing one hun-dred and fifty names. He gave fifty cents to get rid of them. We have reason to believ hat there is now organizing in our midst a formidable band of the most desperate and lawless characters, whose deeds of violence and blood are winked at by those in whose charge the peace, and order, and quiet of the city are placed. This organization is eminently Demo-cratic, and has for its object the success of the Democratic ticket for Mayor and Councils June next. This Democratic organization of all the lawless and vicious-this gathering together of the elements of discord at home and from abroad—is characteristic of that party. Who does not know that the result of the lat Presidential election was achieved by the mos daring and outrageous frauds upon the ballot box, and by the most extensive bribery and corruption ever practised. In the State of Pennsylvania, alone, hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended—how disposed of, it is not at all difficult to imagine. It was expende in the purchase of constitutional votes-in the purchase of whisky, without which the Irish wing of the bastard Democray could not be brought to the scratch. Bribery and corruption, meanness, and the most contemptible us of the most contemptible means—slander, lying, defamation, traduction of character—are the weapons of these new-fangled Democrats who have no more sympathy, with, or regard for, the memory or principles of Thomas Jefferson than has the heart of the murderer with the neart of the victim which his knife has pierced.

For instances of the practice of this double distilled and most contemptible meanness, w need not travel out of the bounds of our own city. Men who occupy positions, heretofor deemed honorable, and tilled only by men worth and character and respectability; bu now, alas, occupied by men who comma neither the respect nor the confidence of the respectable portion of the community-mer elected to offices which they are not worthy to fill, who have not, never had, and never car have, where they are known, characters sufficiently pure and honorable to admit them into the society of the good and virtuous-are every day evidencing to the public their unfitness for the positions to which they have been ex-

The kennel and the race-course, the low and estilent groggery, the gambling saloon and the bawdy-house, are the places most frequented by men of their ilk. In such places as these, rounded by the vile, the vulgar, the profane and lawless, characters for usefulness and hon orable distinction are not found. The associa tions of youth and early manhood, are apt to be the favored associations of more mature age, and hence it is not matter of surprise that nen whose school of morals has been the school for scandal," should, when mistakenly elevated above their proper sphere, prefer their earlier associations, however vulgar and disgraceful, to the company of better men, to whose society they have been unexpectedly

Thus we find men elected to office, who, instead of studying to promote the interests of the city, spend their time in sneaking about the public offices on the scent of Know-Nothings. They are daily to be seen sneaking around the Departments, sometimes with their noses to the earth; and when they have winded one of these unfortunates, you will hear them give tongue and see them start off in quick pursuit upon the trail, with their coat tails straight out behind them.

One of these "do littles" run foul of a snag poked at him, which sent him in a hurry to and affray in the bar-room of Mr. Kirby's restau-his kennel, cruying ki yi, ki yi, most lustily. rant. Mr. Norris for defence. Verdict of guilty his kennel, cruying ki yi, ki yi, most lustily. He ought not to forget the lesson; nor has be altogether forgotten it, for he does not now appear so much in person, but has procured the . services of one of his early associetes, who runs the game down for him, while he, being intimately acquainted with all the doublings of the chase, is sure to be in at the death.

Have a care, sir. Insignificant as you are there are some things not dreamed of in the philosophy of many, which you would not like to have made public. Let better men than yourself alone. If they are Americans, they are entitled to their opinions. They are men principle, which makes up the immeasurable between you and them. Mind your

Alas, for Washington! Given over to the nder mercies of ruthless men, whose example and influence tend to demoralization and anarchy, our youth are corrupted-their talents prostrated, and themselves ruined mentally and physically. Instead of the bright hopes and easant anticipations of parents and friends, founded upon the most tender and anxious care in infancy and youth, and the most untiring efforts to implant in their young minds virtu-ous principles, which they fondly believed had taken root, and would, in good time, product the fruits so anxiously looked and hoped for in an evil hour they became the subjects of temptation, rendered irresistibly attractive by the position of the tempter, and fell; victims to the fell seductions of those who once professed but never possessed, principles of their own.

And now these young men, in the company of
their seducers, are to be found in the gambling holes and hells of Washington, on their way ruin-a ruin so complete and awful that the mind grows sick from the contemplationruin not merely temporal but eternal. And they would seek to fasten this damning admin istration upon the people! Well, if they do it will most conclusively prove that the major ity of the people of Washington prefer the road to ruin, to that path which leads to peace, prosperity, and contentment.

POLICE REPORTS .- The officers of the City Police POLICE REPORTS.—The officers of the City Police reported to the Chief of Police eighty four cases which came into their hands during the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst, as follws:

First Ward, seven cases; Second Ward, 5 cases; Third Ward, 23 cases; Fourth Ward, 13 cases; Fifth Ward, 16 cases; Sixth Ward, 11 cases; Seventh Ward, 9 cases; total 84.

ISAAC STODDARD, convicted of riot last June, was

yesterday pardoned by the President.

City Couscus, -Board of Aldermen-The fo lowing resolution was offered by Mr. Smith, from the Seventh ward:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is here by, requested to cause a statement to be furnished to this board of the amount of appropriations, and the object for which they were made, since the 30th day of June last, specifying such as have been carried out by him,

At the last meeting of the board it was made to appear by the Alderman from the Fourth ward, that there was standing to the credit of the Corporation \$17,000. Now, it appears that the Corporation is in debt to the amoun of \$1,055,155 20. Jehosephat! Verily, it is time the people knew all about the financial condition of the Corporation. When shall we have the statement? We trust the alderman from the Seventh Ward will continue his demand upon the Mayor until the required exhibit is forthcoming. We think he descrees the thanks of the people for his efficient disclosure of the truth.

In the lower Board, a bill was passed appropriating \$696.80 for grading Twenty-third

It was stated by Mr. Brown that it was the opinion of Capt. Meigs, that water would be introduced into Pennsylvania avenue by the first of December next.

ROWDYISM IN WASHINGTON .- For a time, a por tion of the press in Washington seemed to resolved to affix a stigma upon Baltimore as the mob city of the Union-but, in acts of rowdyism robbery, murder, and other kinds of violence and outlaw:y, Washington certainly eclipses Baltimore at the present time—for scarcely a night or day passes which is not marked by some gross outrage. The police of that city seems to be entirely worth less, or peculiarly unfortunate, as criminals are seldom arrested and punished. But it is alleged, that a majority of the disorderly persons in that city come from Baltimore. If this be granted, it would only show that the police of our city are so active and indefatigable in the pursuit of criminals, as to render it necessary for them to leave the city, and to resort to a place where there is not so much vigilance practised.

Where are Captain Tyler's marines, who proved themselves to be expert in shooting innocent people in Washington? Cannot they be brought to assist in the suppression of crime in that city? They were ready enough to use their shooting iron when there was no occasion for them, and by which they deprived 10 or 12 innocent persons of their lives—and we would suggest the propriety of in-corporating them into the police establishment for it has an ugly appearance to have the Capital of the nation given up to murderers and eriminals of every grade, with little or no effort made to arrest their unlawful proceedings. We hope that we shall hear nothing more from the Washington press of the subject of rowdyism in Baltimore, as Washing ton goes ahead of our city all to nothing, in acts of violence. We wish that the civil authorities there would make an energetic effort to retrive their city from the stigma under which it now rests .- Bal

CRIMINAL COURT .- The Court, after the Grand Jury had been called, took up the case of the United States es. John Cunningbam, charging the defendant with assault and battery with intent to kill a negro boy. Norris for the defence. Virdict guilty, and sentenced by the Court to three years' prisonment in the peritentiary.

The case of Edgar Patterson was then taken up, charging the deferdant with stealing one copper ipe, valued at one dollar. Verdict, not guilty. The Court took up John Cunningham again, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Edward Burnham. It appeared in evidence that Burnham, who was a stranger in the city, was sitting in Mr. Kirby's restaurant on the night the affair occurred, when John Cunvigham entered and provoked an affray with him, during which he shot at him with a pistol, two balls from which entered the breast of his overcoat.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and Cunnigham was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, to take place from and after the examination

James Melville, indicted for the larcency of fou pairs of scissors was put on trial. Mr. W. B. Rooker, counsel for the defendant, submitted the case, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to a term of three months imprisonment in the county

The next case was one charging John Cunning some time ago, and had some unwe'come truths ham, William Futton, and John Welsh with riot as to Welsh and Hutton, and not guilty as to Cun-

The counsel for defence put in a motion for new trial, on the ground of verdict against evi-

There was no pettit jury on Wednesday. The Court, after hearing argument on the motion for a new trial of William Hutton and John Welsh, convicted on Tuesday of rioting, refused the prayer, and accordingly the two prisoners received their sentence, each of fifteen months imprisonment in jail, and five dollars fine, and were prayed in commitment till the fine was paid.

IMPOSTURE.-An Irishman, living in the First Ward, made application to the proper source, re-presenting himself as in a destitute condition, and obtained one-third of a cord of wood. Not satisfied with this, he applied again, under an assumed name, and was furnished with a second third of a cord. Still unsatisfied, he again applied, using still another name, and was supplied with the third third of a cord of wood. This man, it has been ascertained, has constant employment in Georgetown, is in the regular receipt of a liberal salary from his employer, and instead of needing assistance himself, was abundantly able to extend aid to others, if his mean and contemptible son would have permitted him. Now, what ought to he done with such a fellow? He obtained this wood by falsely representing himself as poor and needy! He obtained it by uttering a base lie, and thus robbed the really necessitous of the aid intended for them. Any one but a consciousless Irishman, it seems to us, would have been satisfied with this-but this fellow forges another man's name, and obtains second and a third supply of fuel, thus perpetra ting still further wrong against the really poor and needy. The cheat was discovered, and when his domicil was visited, it was found to be supplied with everything necessary to the most complete

Friends to the deserving poor, if you mistrus anything wrong about an application for relief, you may be certain of it if the applicant is an

Mr. J. T. MAXWELL was, on Tuesday night knocked down and robbed, as he was returning from the President's levee by a fellow who followed and struck him from behind with a slung shot .-This occurred near the corner of Twelfth and G streets, about twelve o'clock.

LAND WARRANTS, on the ninth instant, selling in New York at the following rates:

Buying Selling 40-acre warrants, per acre 100e 85 80 85 105

o'clock, a lady, accompanied by her son, a lad, walking along Seventh street, near the Centre Market, was assailed by one of the imps of Satan who infest our city. She fled, was pursued and overtaken on Pennsylvania avenue near Ninth street, where she was seized by the ruffian. Some gentlemen here interfered, and rescued the lady. The villain afterwards insulted a gentleman by the name of Baxter, from Virginia, who immediately snocked him down. Finding himself in a had fix, the fellow played drunk, and thus saved himself by an officer, and taken to the guard house, where he gave his name as John Collins, of Virginia. Justice Donn held him for a further hearing.

FIRE -On Thursday night about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in a small shop occupied by a shoemaker, on the west side of Twelfth street, between H and I streets. It communicated to a stable adjoining, belonging to Mr. George Stewart, which was destroyed, though happily several valuable horses in it were removed in good time. The fire hen extended, the wind being very high from the northwest, to the adjacent dwelling occupied by Mr. Franklin Myers, which was consumed, to gether with four others. The difficulty to get water was very great.

Assault with Intent to Kill .- Dennis McGee who has just got out of jail, yesterday evening about four o'clock, made an assault upon Police officer Daw, whom he accused of being the means of convicting him, stating that he would go again for him, and immediately commenced besting him on the head. He was arrested by officer Lucas.— Officer Daw is not expected to survive, we are in-

APPOINTMENTS .- The President has appointed Col. Wm. Selden, United States Marshal for the District.

Mr. Wm. Flynn, Navy Agent. Dr. - Jones, City Postmaster. METHODIST EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS .- Poto

District .- John Lanahan, Presiding Elder. Alexandria, B. N. Brown, R. R. S. Hough, A. Griffith, sup.

Georgetown, W. B. Edwards, W. R. White, West Gorgetow; and Tennallytown William F

Speake. Washington-Foundry, B. H. Nadall; Wesley Chapel, L. F. Morgan; Waugh Chapel, Theodore M. Carson ; McKendree Chapel, Dabney Ball ; East Washington, W. H. Chapman; Ebenezer, to be supplied; Ryland Chapel, S. Rodgers; Gorsuel Chapel, Henry N. Sipes; Union Chapel, J. N. Coombs, W. O. Lumsden, sup. ; Fletcher and Providence, H. C. McDaniel, M. A. Turner, sup. ; Asbury and Mount Zion, J. W. Hoover.

DAILY UNION PRAYEZ MEETING in the First Pres ovterian Church, Four and a half street, at a quarer before five o'clock P. M. This meeting has been largely attended during the week, the house being well filled. The exercises are very interest ing. Ministers and leading members from all the churches in the city are present. It is, indeed, a union meeting. It continues ex ctly one hour .-Many of our business men are present. The meet-ings begin and close punctually at the time, so that any person can calculate exactly how long he

THE LECTURE!-The subject of Rev. MASON Noble's Lecture on to-morrow afternoon, at the Sixth Church, at half-past three o'clock will

These Lectures comprise the history of our Saviour from his birth to his ascension into heaven, and are intensely interesting and abundantly profitable to all who listen to them with a desire to be benefitted. Go and hear them.

LAND WARRANTS.

There is some little depression in the market to-day, and prices have declined several cents per acre since our last report.

The following are the ruling rates to-day. For 160 acre warrants, 85 cents per acre. For 80 acre warrants, 85 c nts per acre. For 120 acre warrants, 80 cents per acre. For 40 acre warrants, 94 cents per acre.

Since the advent of the slavery question nto the active politics of this country, the ests of loyalty to the South have undergone o many and such various changes that it is difficult now to tell exactly how a man must stand to occupy a position of undoubted repectability amongst the friends of the "peculiar institution," and we must admit the im pressions left upon our mind by what we have ead of our country's history shows very different requirements now to what they were forty years ago, among pro-slavery men. We had always thought, until within a few years past, that the Missouri Compromise was a pet stitution of Southern men, and that to say that it was founded on justice was enough to insure the veriest down-east Yankee a warm reception among us. Such, too, was the impression of very many whose carnest wish was to be true to the South; and when the superior judgement of the generation of 1850 discovered that Mr. CLAY and his compeers had done slavery a grevious wrong by the test they had established, it must have been shocking, indeed, to the nerves of every Southern patriot to so suddenly discover the dangerous heresics which for thirty years he had maintained. Republican governments must, in their nature, be progressive, though, and the progress of that one short year has indeed done much to shape the destiny of our free country. The end of our perfection, though, was not there, and we are now again to be turned away from our new-fangled love of the people's sovereignty, and must agree to force slavery down the throats of every people, nation, and kind-red, whether they want it or not, before our loyalty to the great rights of the South will be deemed acceptable to those who hold its destiny in their hands. Now such freequent changes of the pro-slavery test are not all comfortable to men like ourself, whose earnest wish is to be both consistent and Southern in our sentiments and we are sure that our own test, which we have set up for ourself, to go for that which is righ', regardless of consequences, will in the end be the best course to pursue; and therefore, seeing that the position of ultraists in the South is constantly shifted from one platform to another, is it not reasonable to expect that if we pursue a straight-forward ourse, they will keep on until they get right again and finally be with us, working for that which the whole country will acknowledge to

CONFESSION OF WILLIAMS. -William Wiliams, now in jail at Harrisburg, Pa., under sentence of death for the murder of Hendricks, has voluntarily made a full and free confession of his guilt. He is to be hung on the 27th of

be patriotic ?- Maysville Ky. Eagle.

trival of Capt. Marcy from Fort Bridger.

We have been informed by Mr. H. Bailey of We have been informed by Mr. H. Bailey of the arrival of Capt. Marcy, of Col. Johnson's command, at Fort Cantonment Burgwin, from Fort Bridger. Mr. Bailey traveled with Capt. M. from Fort Massachusetts to Fort Cantonment. Capt. Marcy left Fort Bridger on the 27th of December, and reached Fort Massachusetts on the 19th inst. He started with 66 mules, 15 or 20 horses and 70 men, all told, including guides, &c. The command of Capt. Marcy reached Fort Massachusetts on the 20th, with 22 of the 66 mules, and none of the horses—the most of the latter having been killed for food. They traveled for 80 miles in snow four feet deep without a murmur. This daring and adventurous undertaking of Capt. Marcy cannot fail to add fresh laurels to his already national reputation as a brave, skillful and determined officer.—Sinta Fe Gazette, already national reputation as a brave, skillful and determined officer.—Sinta Fe Gazette,

The Story of a Jack Knife.

The Boston Ledger te'ls the following: In 1786, a youth then residing in Maine, owned a jack-knife which he, being of a somewhat rading disposition, sold for a gallon of West India rum. This he retailed, and with the India rum. This he retailed, and with the proceeds purchased two gallons, and eventually a barrel, which was followed in due time with a large stock. In a word, he got rich, and became the squire of the district through the possession and sale of the jack-knife, and an indomitable trading industry. He died worth property in real estate and money to the value of \$80,000. This was divided by testament among four children, three boys and a girl. Luck, which seemed to have been the guardian angel of the father, deserted the children; for every folly and extravagance they could enevery folly and extravagance they could en-gage in seemed to occupy their exclusive at-tention and cultivation. The daught r married tention and cultivation. The daughter married unfortunately, and her patrimony was soon thrown away by her spendthrift of a husband. The sons were no more fortunate, and two of them died of dissipation and in almost pov-

The daughter also died. The last of the family, for many years past, has lived on the kindness of those who knew him in the days of prosperity, as pride would not allow him to go to the poor-farm. A few days ago he died, suddenly and unattended, in a barn where he had laid himself down to take a drunken sleep. On his pockets being examined all that was found in them was a small piece of string and found in them was a small piece of string and a jack-knife! So the fortune that began with the implement of that kind left its simple duplicate. We leave the moral to be drawn in whatever fashion it may suggest itself to the reader—simply stating that the story is a true one, and all the facts well known to many one, and this relation will doubtless used. om this relation will doubtless reach.

The Triumph of Mind over Matter.

Dr. Elder, in his interesting Biography of Dr. Kane, relates that he once asked him after his seturn from his last Arctic expedition, "for the best proved instance that he knew of the soul's power over the body—an instance that might push the hard-baked philosophy of materialpush the hard-baked philosophy of materialism to the consciousness of its own idocy." He paused a moment, and then said, with a spring, "The soul can lift the body out of its boots, sir. When our captain was dying—I say dying; I have seen scurvy enough to know—every old scar in his body was a running ulcer. If conscience festers under its wounds correspondingly, hell is not hard to understand. I never saw a case so bad that either lived or died. Men die of it usually, long before they are so ill as he was. There long before they are so ill as he was. There was trouble aboard; there might be mutiny. So soon as the breath was out of his bod we might be at each other's throats. I felt that he owed even the repose of dying to the service. I went down to hes bunk, and shouted in his ear, "Mutiny, ca tain, mutiny!" He shook off the cadaveric st por; "Set me up, he said, "and order these fellows before me." He heard the complaint, ordered punishment, and from the hour convalesced. Keep that man awake with danger, and he wouldn' of anything until his duty was done."

A RAILWAY TRAIN STOPPED BY BRIGANDS. We read in the Courrier d' Italie: "Between Rome and Frascati is a railway about nine miles long. A considerable number of persons went the other day to a fete at Frascati, the ladies being dressed in their richest garments, and wearing their costliest jewelry. This was all known to the brigands. Accordingly, they seized the officers who occupied the intermediate station in the midst of the deserted country, and proceeded to hoist the red flag as a signal to stop. The engineer, fearing there was something on the line, brought the engine to a dead stand, when the robbers instantly laid hold of the travellers and coolly plundered them, doing them, however, no other injury, Up to this time, we fancied that railways would put a stop to this sort of adventure; but the foregoing stroke, performed at the very gates of Rome, shows that we were too san ruine. Instead of robbing ten or a dozen pasengers in a dilligence, the brigands now take hundred in one haul."

The Regulators in Noble and Lagrange and he adjoining counties are still at work purging nfested it. The jails are full of culprits await-

ng legal action in their cases.

Some time since Morgan county and the adoining county was infested by a band of scoundrels who committed repeated depredations on the honest portion of the community. No one could keep money about his house in an ordi-narily safe place. Many farmers lost considerable sums—frequently the products of their labor or a whole year.

No legal proof could reach the rascals, and bout the only resort was for the people to go "regulating." This they did effectually, and forgan county has lost the odious portion of ts population by the removal, by compulsion, if those who were objectionable to the honest portion of the community. If the Regulators in the northern counties succeed as well as those in Morgan have done, they will have accomplished a good work.—Indiana Journal.

THE TRIAL of Col. Sumner commenced to-day. He was arraigned on two charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and violation of the articles of war in sending a chalenge. He plead not guilty. The prosecution rests upon the correspondence. Col. F. Lee, for the defence, testifies to the insulting language of Gen. Harney towards Col. Sumner during the trial at Leavenworth. Essential witnesses for the defence have not yet arrived.

A tornado swept through a part of Liberty ounty, Georgia, which did great damage to the orest, and blew down many houses, though no ives were lost. A new gin-house, belonging to 10% a 11% cents; shoulders 7% a 7%; sides 9% Mr. Smith, was blown down, and his cotton, almost his entire crop, was scattered over the woods.

Fodder and corn were seen the next day, having been blown five miles from the spot.

137 The steam mill at Sandy Hill, Maryland, was blown up on Monday last, by the bursting of its boiler. The engineer had his leg broken, and was otherwise so much injured that at last accounts his life was despaired of.

Advices from Tampa Bay state that Billy Bowlegs' negro has come in, and says that the Indians

re willing to emigrate. Billy has sent for Jumper to hold a talk upon the subject.

GOVENER DENVER of Kansas has issued a proclanation pronouncing the circular instructing the enrolling of the Kansas Militia, signed by Lane, as illegal and a usurpation of power.

Reading Out!

A gentleman who has on several occasion been entrusted with responsible offices, by his party in Kentucky, communicates to the Bards-

town (Kv.) Gazette the following:
"Let the friends of the Administration at-"Let the friends of the Administration attempt reading out of the party those who will not bow down and worship the Lecompton swindle, and they had as well assign. If Lecompton has become the test of Democracy, the party is dead sure enough. I am opposed to such a test. Let us differ, if necessary, and do so without quarreling or fighting. Douglas is right as sure as the sun shines. Harney is right, and Wise is right. The South seems mad. Pass Lecompton, and all faith in Southern bonor in the North is destroyed.
"But, say the Lecomptonites, Douglas is act-

"But, say the Lecomtonites, Douglas is acting with Black Republicans! Demolishing logic! Black Republicans eat good dinners—ergo. Douglas must confine himself to saw-days madding. ergo. Douglas must confine himself to saw-dust pudding, or he is not a good Democrat. Free-soilers drink good wine—ergo. Douglas & Co., must confine themselves to cistern-water, or they excite suspicion. Pshaw! for sophistry, and pshaw for the asses that use it. Let us stand by the right, whether the Black Republicans are for or against it. We are pledged by our platform, by our solemn promise to the North, to leave this cursed question of slavery to the people of the Territory—this, as well as all others. An overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton constitution. Then, as a Democrat, I am opposed to it—opposed to forcing it upon a proopposed to it—opposed to forcing it upon a pro-testing people—even if they are Free-soilers."

[Fron the Illinois State Journal.]

A Scorching Letter from Mr. Marshall. We observe that the Hon. S. S. Marshall, Rep-

We observe that the Hon. S. S. Marshall, Representative from the 9th District, has written a letter, which is published in the Register, giving his views upon the present crisis of the Democratic party. It is one of the saltiest manifestos, from the Douglas bolters which we have yet seen, and cannot but bring down upon his deveted head the old line Buchanan Democrats of his district. We have only room for one paragraph:

"When I look back and remember the extraordinary campaign of 1856 in our State—when I think of the zeal, energy, labor, and self-sacrificing devotion of our noble Democracy (almost without a parallel at any time or in any country) to place James Buchanan in his present ofty position—when I remember the shout of triumph and joy that went up from our prairie State when the lighting messenger brought the intelligence that victory had purched upon our banners, and that the black flag of sectionalism was trailing in the dust—and now look arround at the wreck of all our hopes, and the bilter fruit of all our labors. I am almost led to despair of the Republic, and to believe that God has abandoned our once happy and favered land, and intends visiting our people with some terrible visitation for past follies or crimes, by first depriving our rulers of either their reason or their honor."

The Leaders of the Lecompton Party.

Among the principal leaders of the Lecompton party, we find the names of Hon John A. Dix, the Free-soil candidate for governor of New York in 1848; John Cochrane, the author of the Buffalo platform resolutions, and a noto-rious Free soil leader, until he found a chance of securing a good office by wheeling suddenly into the Democratic line; and John Van Buren, who a few years ago proclaimed in letters and speeches that no more slave States should ever

speeches that no more stave States should ever come into the Union.

These men opposed the Democratic nomina-tion of Lewis Cass for the presidency in 1848, and were mainly instrumental in defeating his election, by running an opposition candidate. About the same time these "Free-soilers" were battling against Democratic measures and men in the North, Stephens, Toombs, and others of that ilk, were denouncing the "vile Democracy" in the South.—The States.

A TESTIMONIAL. - The British government has presented, through Lord Napier, the British minister in this country, a magnificent telescope to Captain Thomas F. Knowles, of the ship Currituck, of Norfolk, Va., for his valuable services in rescuing the crew and a passenger from the sinking wreck of the steamer Flora, of Jersey, in the month of November last.

An honest farmer having a number of men eing in his field, went to see how his work went on. Finding one of them sitting still, he inquired the cause. The man answered— 'I thirst for the spirit.'

"Grog, you mean, I suppose," said the far-mer: "but if the Bible teaches you to thirst after the spirit, it says also 'Hoe! every one that

It is said that Colonel Benton is preparing a life of General Andrew Jackson. Messrs. Appleton & Co. are to be the puplishers.

MONEY.

Money goes, No one knows: Where it goeth, No one showeth Here and there. Everywhere. Run, run, Dun, dun, Spend, spend, Lend, lend, Send, send. Flush to day,

Short te-no row: Notes to pay, Borrow, borrow So it goes, No one knows;

Where it goeth, No one showeth

New York Markets New York, Marcu 11 .- Cotton is quiet; sales of

2,000 bales. Flour is firm; sales of 8,000 bbls.; State \$4.25 a \$4.35; Ohio \$5 a \$5.15; Southern \$4.60 a \$5.10. Wheat is firm; sales of 1,800 bushels; choice Southern red \$1.25; white \$1.50. Corn is dull; sales of 16,000 bushels; white 67 a 68 cents; yellow 70 a 71 cents. Pork is firm; mess \$16.72 a \$16.80. Beef is steady; Chicago repacked \$12 a \$13.50 Lard is heavy at 9% a 10% cents. Whiskey is declining; Ohio 21% cents. Coffee is firm; sales at auction of 17,000 bags at 9 a 11%, an average of 10%. Sugar is quiet; Orleans 6 a 6% cents. lasses is quiet; Orleans 31 a 33 cents. Spir Spirits of turpentine is firm; sales of 2,000 bbls, at 49 a 50 cents. Ros'n is bouyant at \$1.55 a \$1 5714. Rice is steady. Freights on cotton to Liverpool 3/a 5.32

BALTIMORE, MARCH 11.—Flour, Howard street super \$4.37 a \$4.50; extra ditto \$5.00 a \$5.25; Obio super \$4.87 a \$4.50; extra do. \$4.87 a \$5; City Mil's super \$4.87 a \$4.50; extra ditto. \$5 a \$5.50; Baltimore ground family \$7.50; extra do. \$6.50. Ryc flour \$3.25. Buckwheat flour \$1.50 a \$1.75. Corn meal \$3.25. Wheat, white \$1.16 a \$1.18 for fair to good, and \$1.20 a \$1.25 for prime shipping parcels; good, and \$1.20 a \$1.20 for prime snipping parcels; red \$1.05 a \$1.08. Corn, new crop white 57 a 59 cents; 59 a 61 cents for new yellow. Bacon, Hams,

DIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, at three o'clock, CORNELIUS WENDELL, aged nine and a half months, son of JOHN and CATHARINE S. LARCOMBE.

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, of consu OWEN H. DYSON, in the 52d year of his a They were mortal, too, like us, Oh! when we like them shall die, May our souls translated thus, Triumph, reign, and shine on high! LAW NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and the Court of Claims, and will promptly perform such professional duties as may be entrusted to his harge
His office, at present, is at the southwest corner of
Eleventh and "I" fronting New York avenue.
Au 14-tf
V. ELLIS.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

C. R. L. CROWN & CO. HAVING received a large and well-selected stock for the Fall trade, invites Housekeepers and

ose in want of FURNITURE OR CROCKERY WARE,

to examine their stock, as they are determined to sell to suit the t mes.

Bank paper of this District taken at par.

C. R. L. CROWN & Co.,

1—tf No. 357, corner of 6th and Pu. av.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford. Arak's Carla-Arato Pills have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor, — health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tot-tening form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features bloasom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in serofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in angulsh. He has been drenched inside and continued to the stands of the sta

and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the Cherry Pectoral an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the Cherry Pectoral if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Z. D. Gilman, Washington,
And by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL

DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT CAN BE CURED BY INHALATION. WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE

CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular myster, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninely out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cout in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this feaful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sax, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and erfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cau-c of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire ystem. Then surely it is more rational to expect good from medicines entering the earlies of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach, the prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a

is this not positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been oronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation, My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and applying proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted cheats, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS G. W. GRAHAM, M. D. Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109,

BELOW TWELFTH, PHILADELPHIA, PA

ELVANS & THOMPSON.

26 Penn. Av. between 9th and 10th Sts WASHINGTON, D. C. Dealers in Coach and Cabinet Hardware, Carriage Dry Goods, Bar Iron and Steel, Cutlery, &c., &c. A well assorted stock of goods in their line of trade s offered to city and country consumers at low prices,

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY. AND STANDARD SILVERWARE. AND STANDARD SILVERWARE.

O. HOOD keeps constantly on hand, and is daily receiving, all of the richest and most choice styles of best quality GOLD JEWELRY. Also, the most celebrated Timo-keeping WATCHES in Gold and Silver Cases, is manufacturing, on his own premises, every description of STANDARD SILVERWARE, (warranted coin,) and is selling all the above, and every variety of other fine goods in his line, at the very lowest New York City prices. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call at 338 Pennsylvania avenue, sign of the

LARGE SPREAD EAGLE.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.



VISIES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending

aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512

Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

p stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

W. A. WALKER.

After most careful examination of Mr J. Tobias's After most careful examination of Mr J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose morely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optome'er. In addition, I are further.

by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optome'er. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauer, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Dail American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellia, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNGUBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

Norpole, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Sinkins, M. D.

Sin: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, Englished, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Cras. Caldwall, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. Tosias.

Respectfully yours, Cass. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisrille, Ky.
Mr. J. Tobias.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1856.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procursed one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

Edward Strums, Of Department of State.

Parmanuse, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Max.

UNDERTAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

COFFINS! COFFINS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER STILL CONTINUES HIS business at his old stand, No. 433 South side of Pennsylvania avenue, immediately opposite the United States Hotel; where he has and intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Coffins of every description and style, which will be furnished at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.—Thankful for past favors from a generous public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

HENRY LEE.

Residence, Maryland avenue, No. 516.

Residence, Maryland avenue, No. 516.

N. B.—Undertakers furnished as heretofore at a small advance.

Feb 13-3m